

WHEELER NATIONAL MONUMENT

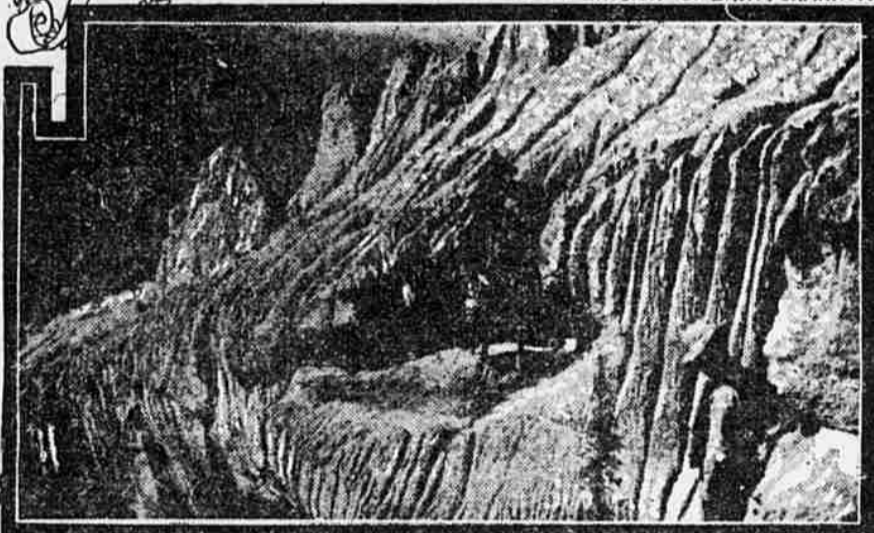
FANTASTIC FORMATIONS IN COLORADO PRESERVED TO NATION BY PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION



VIEW THROUGH CREVICE



FANTASTIC SHAPES FORMED BY EROSION OF LAVA FORMATION



VIEW SHOWING NUMEROUS WINDING CANYONS, BROKEN RIDGES, PINNACLES AND BUTTES



VIEW THROUGH CREVICE

Gradually nature's wonderlands in the United States are being brought under government control and set apart as parks, reservations and monuments for the use and enjoyment of this and future generations, so that what otherwise would be lost and obliterated as the years went on is given a permanent character.

The latest step in this direction is the recent proclamation signed and made public by President Roosevelt creating



VIEW THROUGH CREVICE

the Wheeler national monument, in the Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado.

The tract included by the proclamation is situated on the south slope and near the summit of the continental divide at an elevation of approximately 11,500 feet above sea level.

The principal value of the land as a national monument lies in the fact that the fantastic forms resulting from the rapid erosion of rock and soil make the spot one of exceptional beauty.

The numerous winding canyons, broken ridges, pinnacles and buttes form such striking and varied scenes that it will be much visited by tourists when it has been made accessible by road or trail.

For Inspection of Oyster Beds.

Attention has recently been called in the French press to the menace to public health from the consumption of unhealthy oysters. The subject is also attracting notice in Belgium, where the Royal Society of Medicine has taken the matter up, and

this learned body has passed a resolution to the effect that oyster beds ought to be subjected to special inspection, and that measures should be taken to regulate the retail sale of the fish, and that all oysters entering into Belgium should undergo a rigorous examination.

LIGHT ROLLS FOR BREAKFAST.

May Be Served in a Great Variety of Attractive Shapes.

Stir one teaspoonful butter, the same of sugar, and one-half teaspoonful salt into one cupful hot milk; when cool, add one gill lively yeast, one-fourth cupful warm water, and enough flour to make a stiff batter. Cover closely and stand in a warm place. When well risen, add enough flour to make a dough that can be shaped with the hands. Let rise again, keeping well covered, and when light cut it down.

When it again puffs up, turn out on a well-floured dough board, knead lightly, pat out a little with a rolling-pin, spread the surface with butter; then knead until no trace of the butter can be seen. Roll into a sheet about one-third inch in thickness, cut out with a large round cutter, then roll the two opposite edges over and over, stretching a little as rolled, until they meet. Wash over with melted butter, let rise, and bake.

The shape of these rolls may be greatly varied. One attractive form is made by pinching off the dough, rolling into a ball with the hands, and cutting through the top horizontally and perpendicularly with a knife dipped in melted butter, which prevents the cuts closing. Or the dough may be rolled into small oval shapes, about a finger long and tapering at each end, then joined in pairs, the ends firmly pressed together.

Another pleasing shape by way of a change, is made by first cutting the dough into long strips, then plaiting three of them together to form a braid; or the strips may be formed into rings and linked in pairs.

USE SODA TO CLEAN SILVER.

Task Then May Be Accomplished in a Short Time.

Cleaning the entire stock of family silver has lost its terror since it has been discovered that it may be accomplished in a comparatively short time by the use of soda. Place over the fire a clean tin dishpan half full of water; when it has reached the boiling point throw in a handful of ordinary washing soda; put in all of the silver, boil ten minutes to loosen the tarnish, remove it and wash in hot, soapy water. Some of it may require a hasty scrub with moistened silver polish, and all of it will need the dry polish rubbed on with a flannel cloth.

While this method may be safely employed for silver, it is a dubious process for plated and oxidized ware, since the very purpose of it is the loosening of the surface coating, be it dirt or plate. Sterling silver is not injured by it.

To give silver the antique or satiny surface which is again in vogue, rub it with old-fashioned bar sand. Ground corundum is not bar sand, although it often passes as such, and is to be avoided, having a sharpness that may be detected under a microscope, and which is much too rough for silver.

Anise-Zwiebach.

Beat whites of five eggs, add yolks, one-half pound of sugar; stir 20 minutes (same direction always) to a cream. Add one heaping tablespoon of anise seed and half a pound of flour. Stir together a while. Bake in long, narrow tin, rounded bottom if possible, in moderate heat for about twenty minutes. When partly cooled cut in slices of three-quarters of an inch each and brown in oven.

Rice Pudding, with Currants.

Half a pound of rice and one-half pound of currants. Wash the rice, tie it in a cloth, allowing room for it to swell, and put into a saucepan of cold water; let it boil for an hour, then take it up, untie the cloth, stir in the currants and tie it up again tolerably tight, and put it into the water for the remainder of the time. Boil for another hour, or rather longer, and serve with sweet sauce.

French Omelet.

Mix well together in a basin four whole eggs, two good tablespoonfuls of new milk, cream, or stock, one and a half ounces of butter, a little salt and paprika, melt one and a half ounces of butter in an omelet pan, then pour in the mixture and fry for two or three minutes, stirring the mixture so that all of it may be equally cooked, then toward the end of the frying form it into a half-moon shape, turn it out on to a hot-dish, and serve quite hot as a breakfast, luncheon, or second course dish.

Potatoes Baked with Onions.

Wash, peel and wipe a dozen potatoes. Put them in a roasting tin or earthenware pan in which four ounces of butter has been previously melted. Cut four large peeled onions into thin slices and put them over the potatoes, season with pepper and salt.

Place them in a moderately hot oven, basting them frequently with the hot fat, turning them occasionally so that they become uniformly browned. Then drain them, dish up and serve.

PROSPERITY NOTE.—GREAT ACTIVITY IN THE BUILDING LINE.



HIS PLEA NOT GOOD

SCHWAB'S APPEAL FOR STEEL TARIFF UNREASONABLE.

Opposition to Revision Based Upon Future Needs—Present Generation Has the Greater Right to Be Considered.

The views expressed by Charles M. Schwab before the ways and means committee are susceptible of no other interpretation than that the steel industry, if not exactly an infant, is in a transitional state and until it settles down to a firm basis the tariff should remain as it is. This is contrary to a former expression of Mr. Schwab's and directly opposed to the position of Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. Schwab justifies the tariff by explaining that the open-hearth process of steel making is succeeding the Bessemer process and that the German electrical method will succeed all others in a few years. These changes necessitate the introduction of new machinery and the abandonment of the old at practically a dead loss. In other words, protection—high protection—is essential not only to the fostering of an industry but to its continued modernization, which is, of course, to say that a tariff is always necessary and always will be.

The strange thing about these new processes is that, while they produce better steel, they increase the cost of the product. It will be a distinct departure in tariff making if an attempt is made to anticipate such future needs. Tariffs, when honestly made, are designed to fit existing conditions. The Dingley law has had a longer life than any of its predecessors and it was long ago obsolete. Its most voluble friends, in acknowledging its antiquity, never fail to discuss the changed industrial conditions and assert apologetically that it was a good law when passed and fitted the conditions which existed at that time.

As for a revised tariff on steel, congress need not concern itself about the future. It is enough if it takes account of the present. And the present is the time when the steel trust has perfected economies and reduced the cost of its product so that it is almost without a rival in the markets of the world where it sells steel at a much lower price than at home. There is such a margin between the foreign and domestic prices of its products that fear of the expense attendant on the introduction of new methods of manufacture may be dismissed. The present generation, which has contributed heavily to the success of the steel interests, feels that it is time it had some of the benefit of the sacrifices it has made.

Taft and the Panama Canal.

Mr. Taft, accompanied by engineers and experts, is to visit Panama. Preliminary statements are to the effect that there is to be an administrative upheaval and there may be serious changes in the plans. If there are abuses and errors they should, of course be corrected.

But the thoughtful citizen who reads of the probable and possible defects of various kinds will be privileged to smile when he recalls the extremely rosy reports of progress that have been officially promulgated since Col. Goethals took charge of the work, says the St. Louis Republic. The suggestion that possibly things were not as reported was met by official sneers and threats of Ananiasism were held over those whose skepticism led them to take the reports as possibly too optimistic.

A further announcement is that Mr. Taft will assume the personal direction of the work after he has assumed office. Mr. Taft knows a great deal about the canal and the canal zone. Personal direction will involve hard work on his part. Can it be that he knows so much about it that he is unwilling to trust the work to another?

USE OF HARRIMAN'S MONEY.

President Roosevelt Must Have Known How it Was to Be Spent.

Four years ago in the last week of the campaign Edward H. Harriman went to the White House at the invitation of President Roosevelt to confer about the political situation in New York.

As a result of that conference Mr. Harriman returned to this city and immediately raised \$260,000, which was turned over to the Republican national committee for use in this state.

Mr. Harriman, in a subsequent letter to Sidney Webster, declared that as a result of the fund he raised, "at least 50,000 votes were turned in the city of New York alone, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result."

This money in the last hours of the campaign could not have been used for any legitimate purpose. Mr. Harriman did not pretend that it was used for a legitimate purpose. On the contrary, he took pride in the fact that 50,000 votes were changed, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the result. In other words, Mr. Harriman boasted that his campaign fund purchased for the Republican candidates 50,000 votes that otherwise would have gone to the Democratic candidates.

Whether or not Mr. Roosevelt had the slightest intention of respecting the "moral obligation" to Harriman implied by this contribution of \$260,000, he could not have been ignorant of the purpose to which this money would be put. "You and I are practical men," said the president in one of his letters to Harriman. As a practical man and a practical politician Mr. Roosevelt knew there was only one use for \$260,000 at the end of a doubtful campaign.

Knowing all this he not only encouraged Harriman to raise the money, but led Harriman to believe that as a reward he would be allowed to help shape the railroad policy of the administration.—New York World.

People Demand Consideration.

The plea of the trust barons is for a continuance of the present regime of high prices. It can be nothing else. For if it were not that, the interested industries would not be begging for tariff favors. They are not begging for something which will do them no good, but for something which will do them a great deal of good. But it can only do this good by keeping up prices—that is, by compelling the people to pay the difference between the cost of an article in the foreign market and the tariff-made price at home. The very presence of these men in Washington is an admission of everything that has been charged—namely, that protection does raise prices; that the consumer pays the tax, and that the question involved is one of privilege and not of right. There is not one representative of industry who has asked for high protective taxes on the ground that they would reduce prices. If these people thought that this would be the effect of a high tariff they would turn free traders to-morrow. There is, however, a right in the case, and that is the right of the people.

Will Roosevelt Be Busy?

In the assertion that Mr. Roosevelt will be exceedingly busy for a few weeks we find room for exception. The cause of his unusual activity is given as the arduous task of preparing reports for both the house and senate on the secret-service resolutions and the reply to the Foraker resolution.

If Mr. Roosevelt were in the habit of dealing with such harsh and hard things as facts we might agree with the story. The collection and collation of actual information is neither an agreeable nor an easy matter. It requires patience, persistence and the exertion of arduous effort.

But Mr. Roosevelt as a supreme fact-hater will not be hampered by such obtrusive and annoying features. He will take his stenographer in hand and out of the depths of his fancy dictate reports which will be marvels of homiletics. What has omniscience to do with mere facts?